

Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail

Fina'posguen Hagåtña



Håfa Adai

Fina'posguen Hagåtña / *The Hagåtña Heritage Walking Trail* is a continuous 2.5 mile hike through historic Hagåtña. Enjoy a walk or combine walking and driving to explore these sites of interest.

Kastiyon Santa Águeda / *Fort Santa Agueda* *

In 1800, Spanish Governor Manuel Muro built this fort to prevent enemy attacks on Hagåtña. The fortifications included 15-foot wide walls and battle emplacements for ten cannons. Today “Fort Apugan,” as it is also called, still offers panoramic views of Guam’s capital city, the recreational activities that operate from the Paseo de Susana and the expanse of ocean beyond. The fort offers a spectacular view of Hagåtña, the 17th century Chamorro center and one of the oldest colonial capitals in the Pacific. Hagåtña served as the Spanish capital of the Mariana Islands from 1668 to 1898 and continues to be the capital of the island of Guam.

Guma' I Taotao Guahan / *Government House*

The official residence of the Governor of Guam was originally called Government House. It was designed by an internationally known modernism architect, Richard Neutra. Built under the direction of Guam’s first civilian governor, Carlton F. Skinner, the home was completed in 1954. Renamed *Guma' I Taotao*, the residence has undergone expansions including the addition of a second floor and renovations necessitated by typhoon damage. Behind the two ancient latte to the right of the main entrance are vertical louvers, a feature of the original architecture.

Plåsan Memoriat Latte: Madedika Para Si Senadot Angel Leon Guerrero Santos / *Senator Angel Leon Guerrero Santos Latte Memorial Park*

In 2003, the Guam Legislature renamed this park in honor of Senator Angel Leon Guerrero Santos (1959-2003), an indigenous rights advocate who was instrumental in the implementation of the Chamorro Land Trust Act.

Latte (stone columns) are unique to the Mariana Islands. They were used as foundations of ancient structures. Dating from the Latte Period (800 to 1700 AD), the latte seen here were removed from their original location near Fena Reservoir in 1956.

Kastiyun Chapanes / *Japanese Fortification* *

Located beyond the latte at the base of the cliff, these fortifications were used during the World War II occupation of Guam by the Japanese Imperial Forces as ammunition storage. During the Cold War, this fortification was designated as a nuclear bomb shelter.

Plåsan España / *Plaza de España* *

This site has served as the center of cultural, religious and governmental activities for centuries. Archaeological excavations confirm use of this location by ancient Chamorros as early as 1500 BC. In the 1660s, the Spanish colonial government chose this site as the Plaza Principál. Near the end of Spanish colonial times, it was renamed Plaza de Magallanes in honor of Ferdinand Magellan who visited Guam in 1521. Soon after Guam was ceded from Spain to the U.S. in 1898, the American administration honored Spain by renaming it the Plaza de España. Historic sites here include:

Asotea / *Azotea*

To the left is the Azotea or terrace, the last remaining structural element of the **Palåsyon Maga'låhi / Governor's Palace**. The Palace, which is no longer standing, was the largest building on Guam for centuries. The *Palacio* served as the seat of Spanish colonial government and then of the pre-War American administration. The Japanese occupiers made it their headquarters until its destruction during the heavy U.S. military bombardment prior to the recapture of Guam in 1944.

Atkos Atmåsen / *Almacen Arches*

Guam’s signature triple arches were once the entrance of the Almacen, the royal warehouse built in 1736. The entry arches were left standing in the 1930s when the Almacen was torn down due to its unsafe condition. A section of the Almacen’s original flagstone floor can be seen near the **Plaza Garden Fountain** (which dates from 1931). Nearby is the **Guma'ramienta/Tool House** and **Guma'siesta/Siesta House**.

Guma'chokalåti / *Chocolate House*

The small round building was used by both the Spanish and American administrations to host *meriendas* where beverages and pastries were served. Two Spanish Coats of Arms dating from the late 1800s are displayed inside.

Guma'hatdin / *Garden House*

Among the structures of the Palace complex that survived World War II is the Garden House located just inside the walls closest to the cliff line. Built circa 1736, it is the oldest Spanish period structure on Guam and an example of a significant type of construction in Guam history. The thick walls are *mamposteria*, the lime mortar and stone construction introduced by the Spanish. The buildings of *mamposteria* were usually white washed and often topped with terra-cotta roof tiles.

Kiosko

Originally located in front of the Spanish Palace in the late 1800s, the Kiosko was used as a rest place. It was made of wood and thatched roof. The Kiosko was rebuilt during the first Naval Government administration in the location where it is today. It once served as the naval governor’s review stand and a bandstand. It stands today as the central landmark of the Plaza.

Moñumenton Guatdian Insulåt Siha / *Guam Insular Force Guard Monument*

This memorial honors the Guam Insular Force Guard whose members stood against an invading unit of Special Naval Landing Forces of the Imperial Japanese Navy on December 10, 1941. The members of the Insular Guard conducted the principal engagement in the “First Battle of Guam” in an heroic struggle to defend the Plaza de España. Four members of the Guam Insular Force Guards were killed and 22 were wounded in the action.

Dutse Nombre di Maria Katedråt-Basilika / *Dulce Nombre de Maria Cathedral-Basilica* *

The first Jesuit missionaries arrived in the Mariana Islands in 1668 and established the first Roman Catholic mission under the direction of the Venerable Padre Luis Diego de San Vitores. The present day Cathedral was completed in 1958 and elevated to the status of the Basilica after the 1981 visit of the Venerable Pope John Paul II.

Guma' Kongresun Guahan / *Guam Congress Building/Guam Legislature Building* *

The Guam Congress Building (now the Guam Legislature Building) was dedicated on Liberation Day, July 21, 1948, and housed one of the three branches of the newly formed Government of Guam. The first elected legislators on Guam were the 21 members of the 11th Guam Congress who in January 1951 acted to change its name to the 1st Guam Legislature.

Santo Papa Juan Pablo Dos Monumentu / *Pope John Paul II Monument*

A point of interest along the trail is this statue commemorating mass held at this site in 1981 by the Venerable Pope John Paul II (1920-2005). It was the first papal visit to Guam.

Plåsan Siñot Gobietno as Carlton F. Skinner / *Governor Carlton F. Skinner Plaza*

Dedicated on July 4, 1961, Skinner Plaza is named in honor of the first civilian governor of Guam, Carlton F. Skinner (1913–2005). A former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Skinner was appointed by President Harry S. Truman and served from 1949–1953. The Organic Act, which gave Guam residents U.S. citizenship, was enacted during his term. Monuments on this plaza commemorate brave veterans of several wars and actions including the Guam Defenders of Wake Island in World War II, the Korean War, the Gulf War, and the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars. Guam’s recipients of the Purple Heart are honored at the corner of the Plaza near Marine Corps Drive. Also here is the General Douglas MacArthur Monument and the *Memoriat Patriotiuiun Guahan Siha* or Guam Heroes Memorial.

* Sites listed on the Guam and/or National Register of Historic Places
References: DPR–Guam Historic Resources Division publications.
Chamorro translation: Dept. of Chamorro Affairs.
Photography by William L. Hernandez

Tollai Åcho' / *San Antonio Bridge* *

The stone bridge was built in 1800. Until World War II, it spanned the Agaña River connecting the barrios of San Ignacio and Bilibik. It is one of several surviving Spanish bridges on the island.

I Sengsong Chamorro / *Chamorro Village*

Everyone is welcome at the red-roofed Chamorro Village, a favorite gathering place to enjoy the fun of exploring the boutiques and crafts stalls, local and international foods, farmers’ produce, music and cultural events.

Paseo de Susana

This portion of the trail traces the shoreline of the peninsula from the Agaña Boat Basin around the tip to the other side. Near the beginning of the route are the **Guam Major League Stadium**, in the center of the park; **Kastiyun Chapanes / Japanese “Pillbox fortification”** * on the shore near the boat basin; and the **Guma'sakman / Canoe House**, where traditional outrigger sailing canoes are built.

Imahan Libettat / *Statue of Liberty*

The first statue at this location was erected in 1950 with funds raised by members of Boy Scouts of America.

Plåsan Sedulan Guahan / *Guam Seal Park*

The official Guam seal and the centerpiece of the Guam island flag was adopted in 1950. The original design dates to 1917.

Plåsan Maga'låhi as Ke'puha / *Chief Quipuha Park*
Chief Quipuha (unknown–1669) was the known first Roman Catholic Chamorro chief. He granted land to build Guam’s first Catholic church and was baptized in 1668.

Monsikñot Jose Bernardo Palomo y de Torres / *Monsignor Jose Bernardo Torres Palomo*

The first Chamorro priest, “Padre Palomo” (1836-1919), served Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota. He was the “people’s voice” during the transition period when Spain ceded Guam to the U.S. in 1898.

Seputturann I Marinun Estådos Unidos Giya Hagåtña / *Agana U.S. Naval Cemetery*

The earliest grave marker is dated 1902 and the most recent burial was in 1955. Among the markers is the **S.M.S. Cormoran Monument*** erected in remembrance of the seven crew members of the German merchant raider ship *S.M.S. Cormoran* who died in a World War I skirmish in 1917. Located at the west end of the cemetery is the **U.S. Naval Cemetery Japanese Fortification.*** This unique structure is the only feature of this type recorded along the coastline of Guam. It is part of the complex Japanese defensive system in Agana Bay.

Note:
Latte is a Chamorro term referring to the stone column haligi and capstone tåsa that have been found in ancient sites in the Mariana Islands.

The sites on this trail offer epochs in Guam history that are classified as follows:

Historical Periods



1970-present
Guam Self-Governing Period
1950-1969
Political and Economic Development Period
1944-1950
Post-World War II / Second American Colonial Period
1941-1944
Japanese Military Occupation / World War II
1898-1941
First American Colonial Period
1700-1898
Spanish Colonial Period
1668-1699
Spanish Militarization / Chamorro-Spanish Wars
800-1700 A.D.
Late Period
6 A.D.-800 A.D.
Mid Pre-Latte Period
c. 1600 B.C.
Early Pre-Latte Period



Rich in resources, rich in heritage!

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Atkos Atmåsen Almacen Arches	Guma'hatdin Garden House
Palåsyon Maga'låhi Governor's Palace	Guma'ramienta Tool House
Guma'chokalåti Chocolate House	Guma'siesta Siesta House

Moñumenton I Guatdian Insulåt Siha
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